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**Office of
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Technology**

Autonomous Technologies for Marine Ecosystem Assessments

Elizabeth Clarke^{1,2} and William Michaels¹

¹NOAA/NMFS Office of Science & Technology

²NOAA/NMFS Northwest Fisheries Science Center

Elizabeth.Clarke@noaa.gov

William.Michaels@noaa.gov

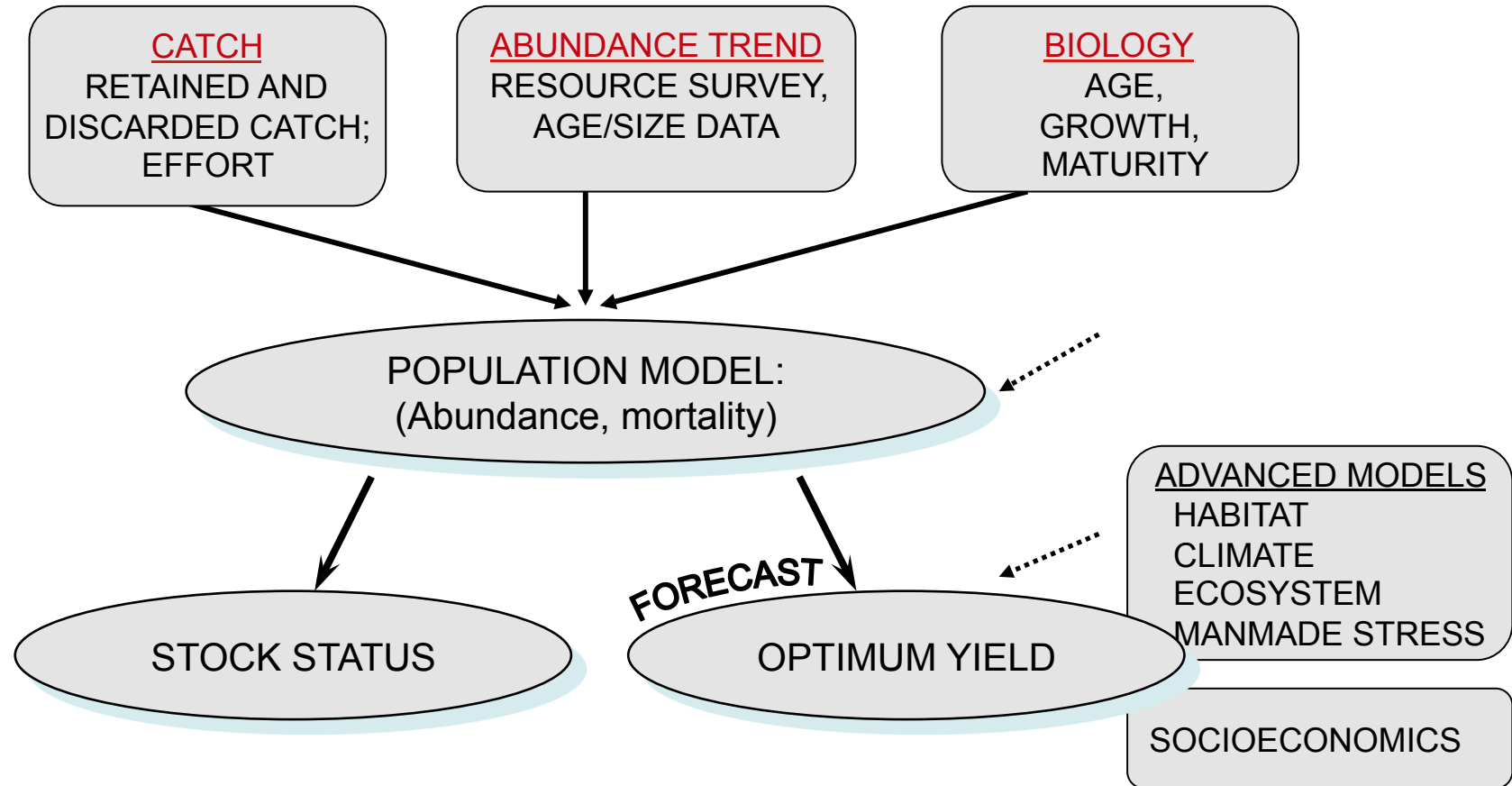
Marine Technology Society Meeting October 15, 2012

Goals

- Improve and expand existing data collections
- New data collections
- More efficient use of sea days
- For Missions
 - Stock Assessment
 - Habitat Assessment
 - Ecosystem Assessment

Requirements for Stock Assessments

GOAL: More frequent, more precise assessments for more stocks in more areas



Mission Requirements

In many cases mandated by legislation

Magnuson-Stevens Sustainable Fisheries Act (MSA)

Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)

Endangered Species Act (ESA)



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Mission: Improve Fish Stock Assessments

- Fish stock assessments are required for policy decisions to prevent overfishing and rebuild fisheries to sustainable resources.
- Approximately 47% of stock assessments are considered inadequate, and many of the data-limited assessments can be resolved with improvements in survey capabilities using innovative sampling technologies.

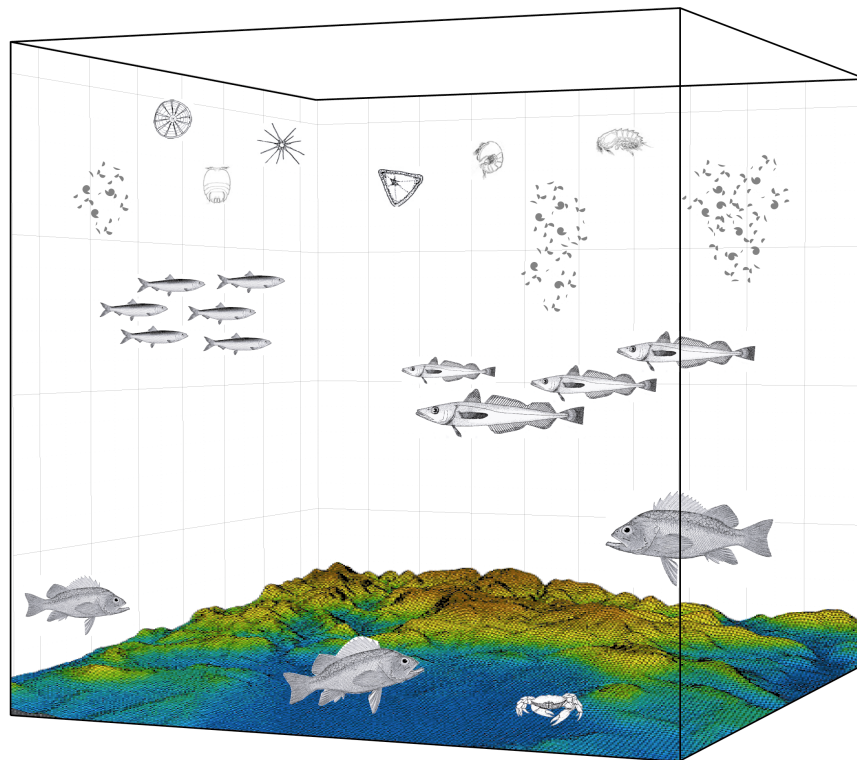
Need new tools for stock assessment:

- Improve efficiency
- Expand species and habitats monitored
- Improve precision of assessments



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Ecosystem Monitoring



Legislation directs NOAA to monitor the status of many marine species – this in many cases includes monitoring the ecosystems that support them

For example:

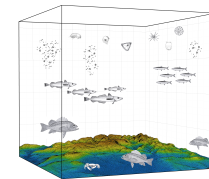
- Monitor effects of ocean acidification
- Importance of forage fish
- Predator prey interactions
- Anthropogenic impacts on habitat



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Mission: Marine Ecosystem Assessment

- Synthesis of scientific information on relevant physical, chemical, ecological and human processes in relation to specified marine ecosystem management objectives.
- Understanding the effects of the physical environment and human impacts on the sustainability of living marine resources, production of marine ecosystems, and health of the oceans.
- Establish target levels and thresholds for important ecosystem components, and evaluate the impacts of management options and risks of not attaining target ecosystem states.



Mission: Protected Resource Assessment

- Information is needed in poorly sampled areas and for data poor species.
- Data is needed over a wide area and in difficult habitats



Mission: Habitat Science

- Habitat assessments are required to provide information on the function of habitats in relation to the production of living marine resources, protected species, and support of ecosystems.
- Technologies can provide enhanced sampling capabilities for estimating populations and characterizing their essential habitats



Technology Goals

- Improving the survey capabilities for more accurate, synoptic, and timely information.
- Enhance survey coverage, both spatially and temporally, without increasing expensive ship time.
- Resolving data-limited stock assessments in habitats that are inaccessible to conventional sampling gear.
- Improving the efficiency of data processing, such as automated optical image processing.
- Near real-time data processing and analyses between ship and shore-based laboratories.
- Integrated survey operations for ecosystem based management.



To improve utilization of advanced technologies

- Advanced sampling technology working group
 - Sensor technologies (e.g. acoustic, optical)
 - Alternative platforms (e.g. AUVs, towed systems, moorings)
 - Processing efficiencies (e.g. automated data processing and near real-time information)

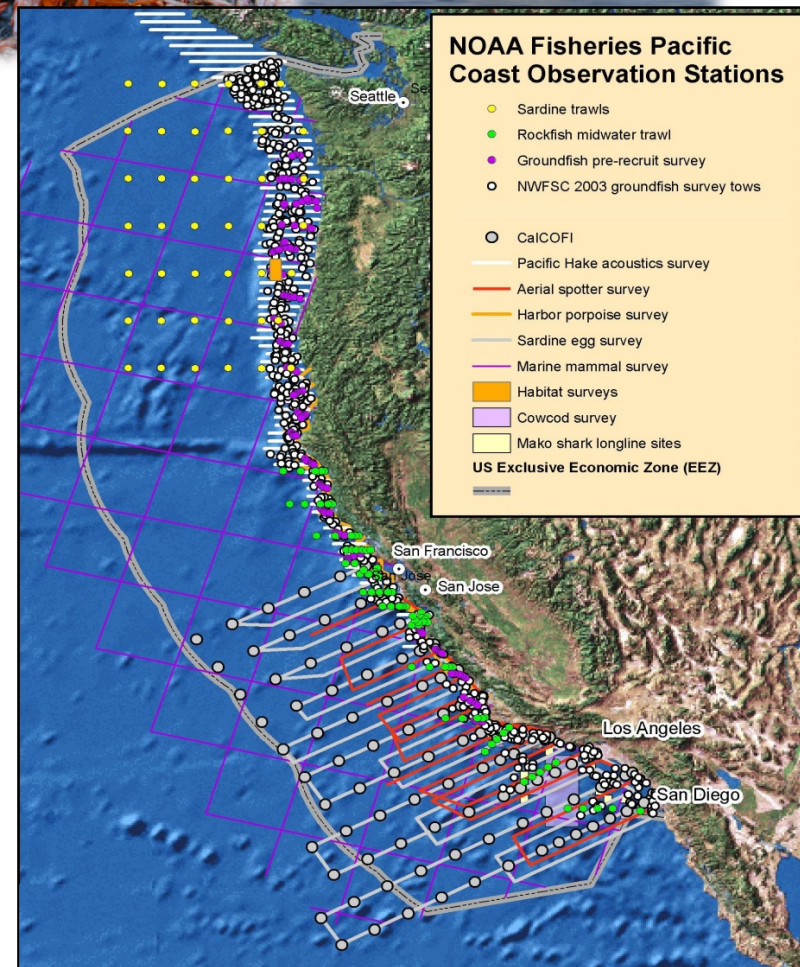


Technologies can improve survey capabilities for assessing marine populations and their habitats.



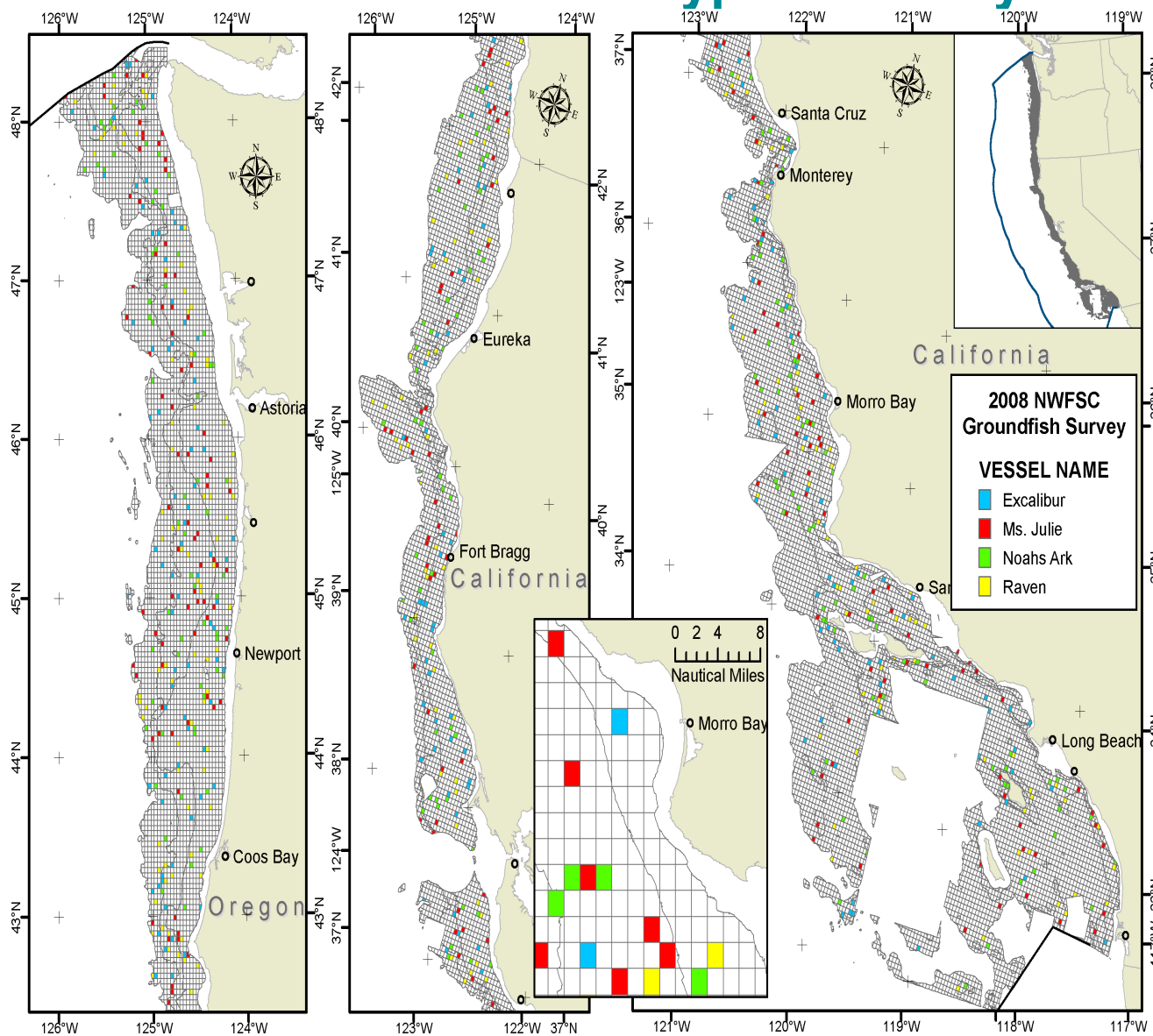
Current surveys:

- Strict operating procedures for both trawl and acoustic surveys (measurement and stretch of trawl warp, calibration of transducers etc.)
- Collected on a long term basis
- Hundreds of taxa identified
- Size of animals important



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A Typical Survey



US Canadian border to US Mexican border

Survey area sub-divided into ~12,000 equally sized cells (1.5 X 2.0 nm)

Each of 4 charter vessels randomly assigned a set of 190 cells, secondary and tertiary cells also assigned

2 geographic strata: 80% N of Pt. Conception, 20% S

3 depth strata (55-183 m, 183-549 m; 550-1,280 m)

Minimum 30 tows/strata



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Aberdeen Trawl

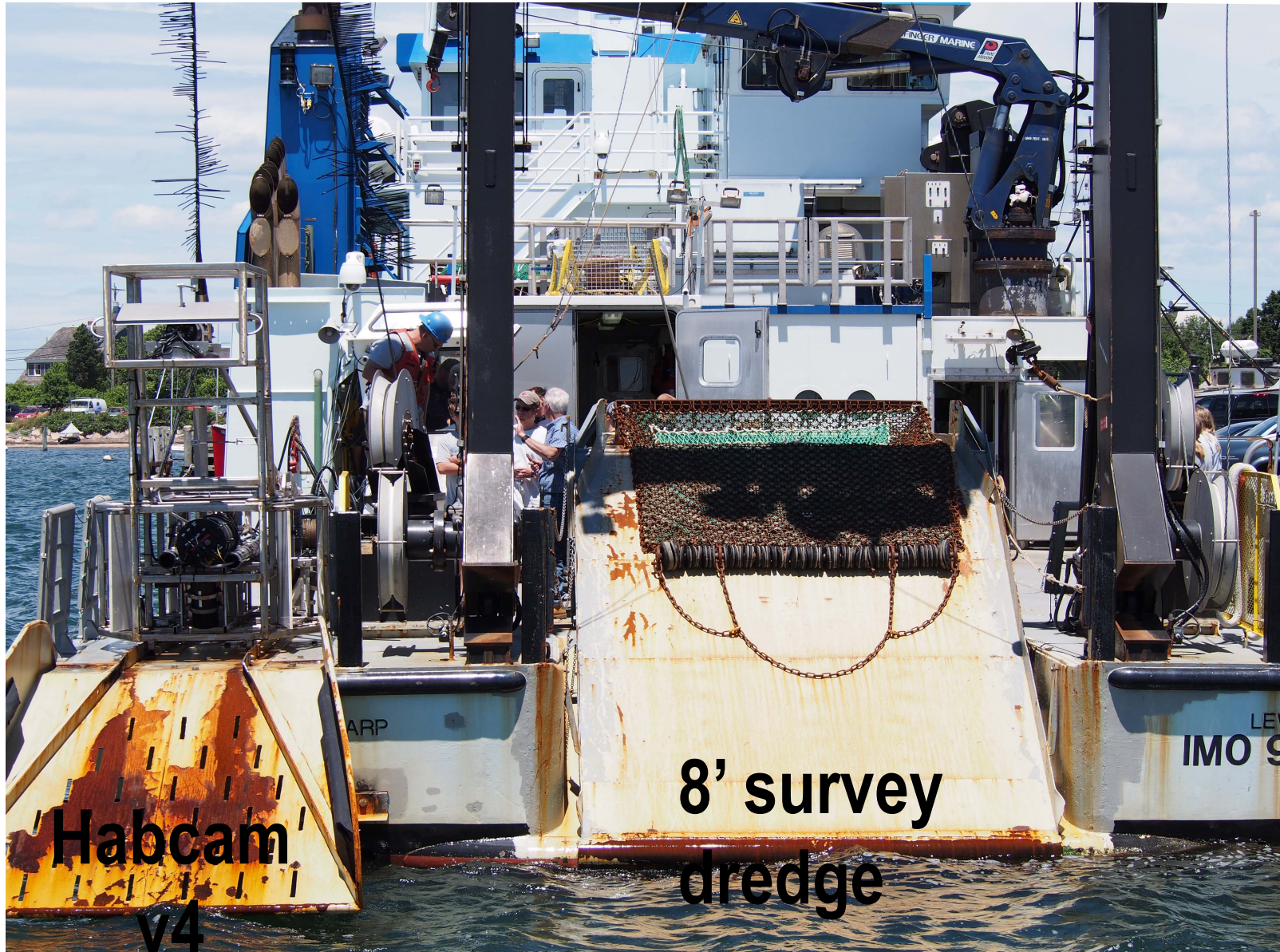


- Height 4.5 m; width 15 m
- Mesh 5.5 inches (1.5 inches in cod end)
- Headrope length 85 feet
- Footrope length: 104 feet
- Cookies 8-10 inch diameter
- Average area swept per tow 1.85 hectare or 0.2% of any given cell



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Scallop Survey

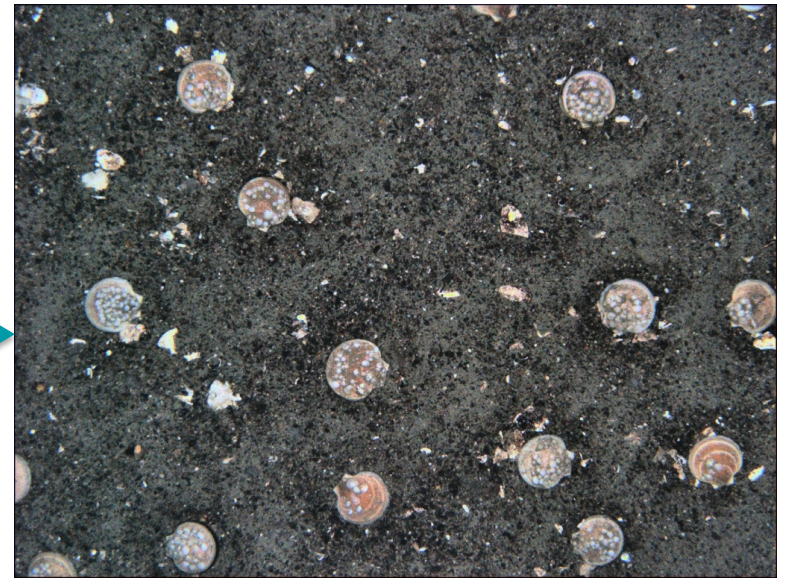


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Improvements

- More data on each ship day
- Low impact surveys for protected areas
- Additional environmental data
- New environments
- Better precision



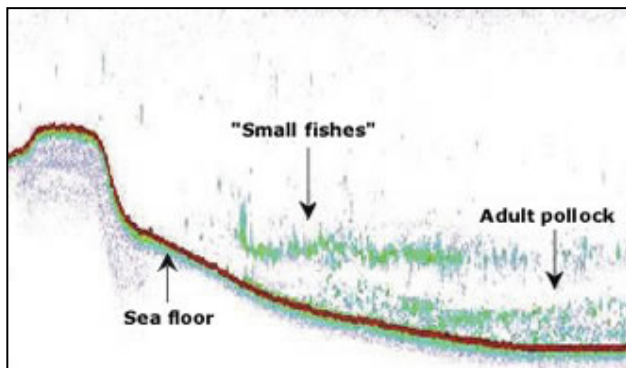


HabCam photos – Woods Hole
Oceanographic



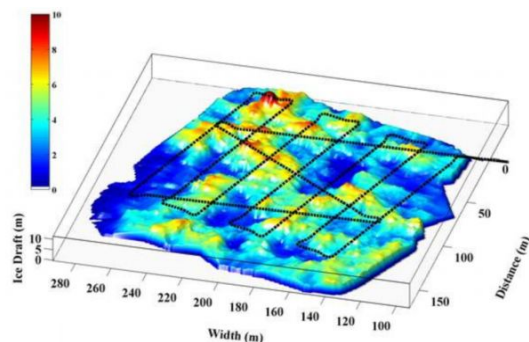
Improve Acoustic Surveys

Acoustic remote sensing rapidly surveys large areas offering higher spatial resolution, and is non-intrusive but still need validation of species composition using nets.

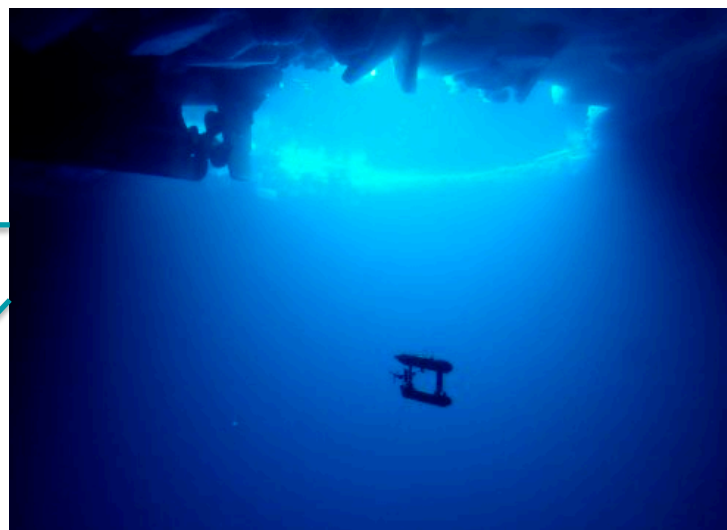


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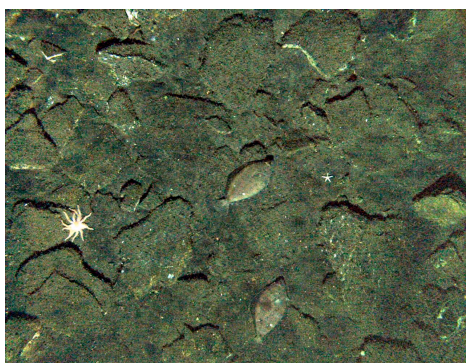
An Intriguing Example of AUV Innovation



3D Ice
Measurement
Antarctic



SeaBed AUV – Woods Hole Oceanographic



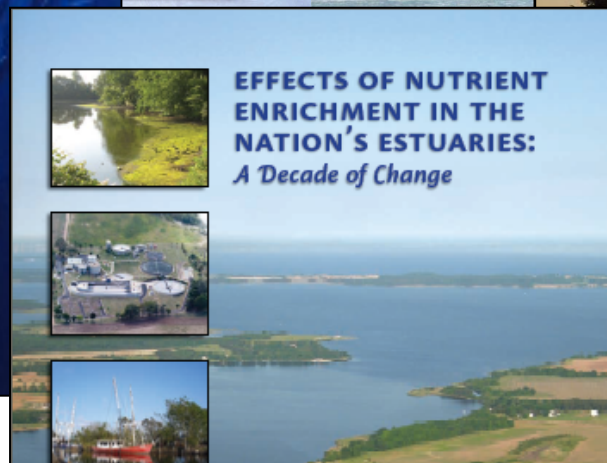
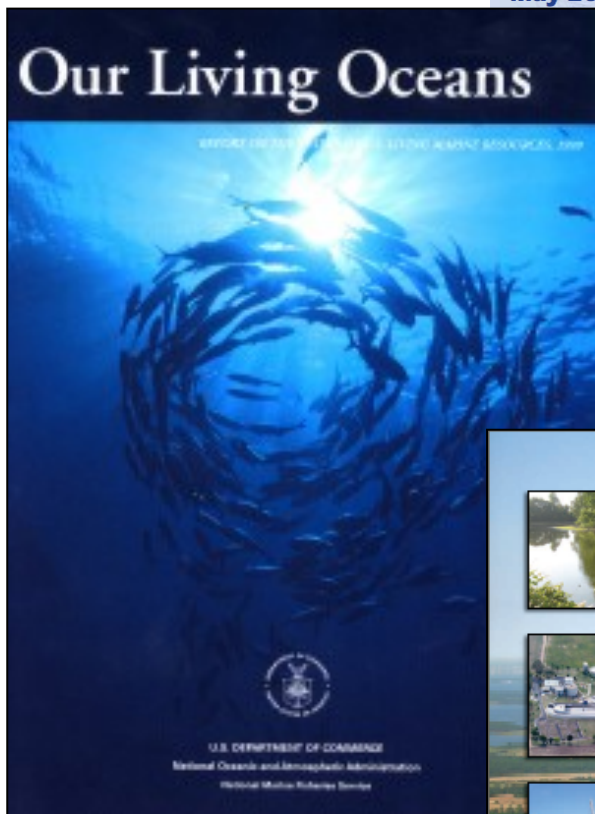
Seabed mapping
on West Coast of US



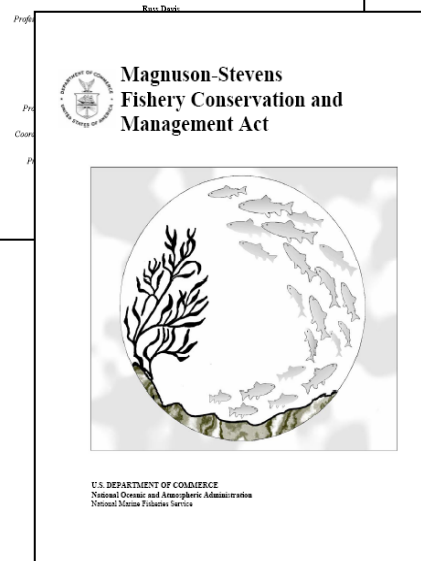
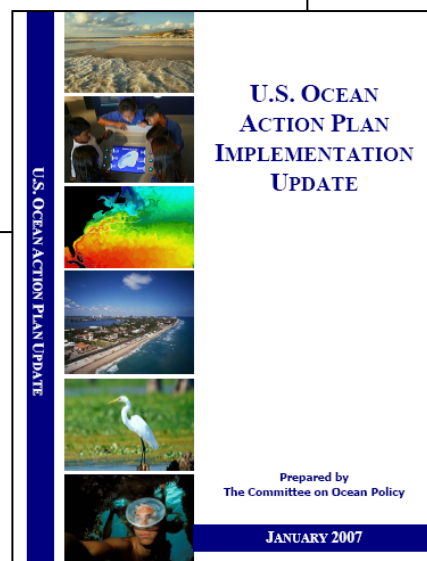
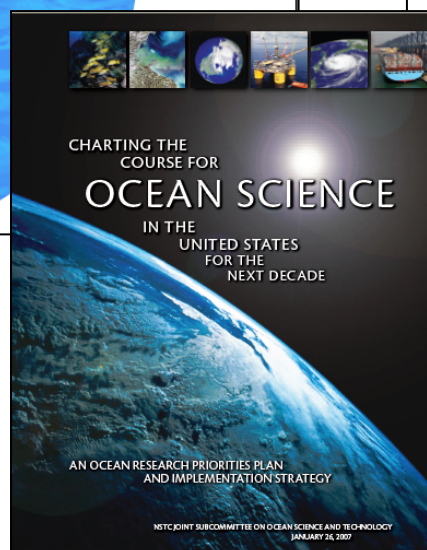
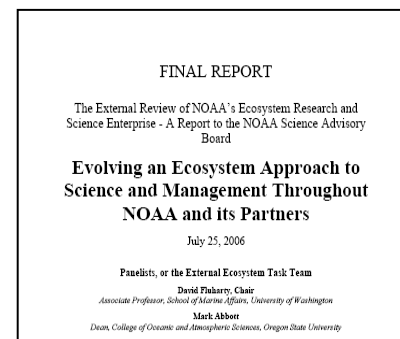
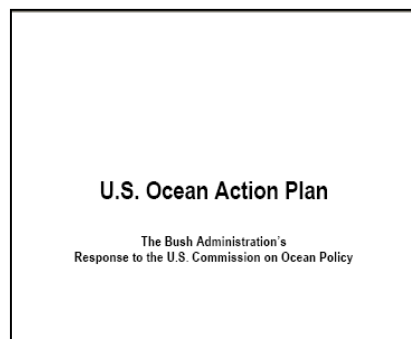
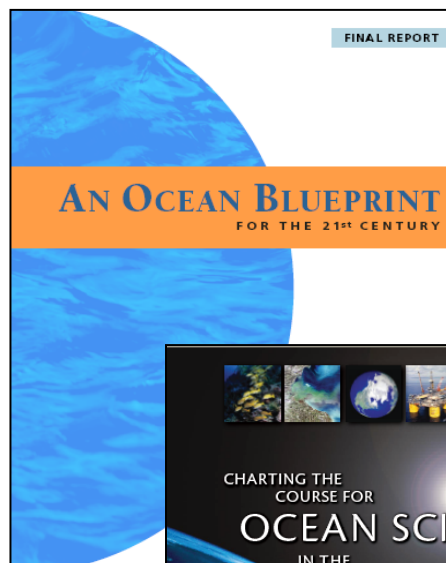
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Read more about it...

National Marine Fisheries Service
**Habitat Assessment
Improvement Plan**
May 2010



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Read More About....

- <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st4/HabitatScience.html>
- <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st4/OLOHabitat.html>
- <http://spo.nmfs.noaa.gov/olo6th-edition.htm>
- <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/msa2007/index.html>